

APIC



KEYNOTER[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XI Numbers 3 & 4

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

AUTUMN & WINTER 1972



1
9
0
0

DEBS AND HARRIMAN
87,814

THE
SOCIALIST
PARTY
CANDIDATES

1
9
0
4



DEBS AND HANFORD
402,283



1
9
1
6

BENSON & KIRKPATRICK
590,322



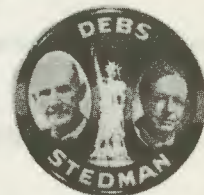
1
9
0
8

DEBS AND HANFORD
420,793



1
9
1
2

DEBS AND SEIDEL
901,873



1
9
2
0

DEBS & STEDMAN
819,799

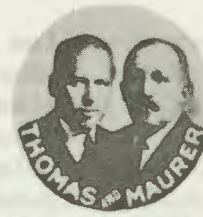


1
9
2
8

THOMAS & MAURER
267,420

1924
THE SOCIALIST PARTY
SUPPORTED LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER
(PROGRESSIVE PARTY)

1
9
3
2



THOMAS & MAURER
884,781



1
9
3
6

THOMAS & NELSON
187,720



1
9
4
0

THOMAS & KRUEGER
99,567



1
9
4
4

THOMAS & HOOPES
80,518



1
9
4
8

THOMAS & SMITH
139,521



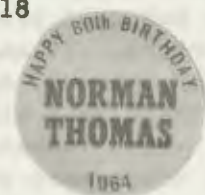
1952-56

HOOPES & FRIEDMAN
20,189 2,126



1960

SUPPORTED KENNEDY
no national ticket



1964

SUPPORTED JOHNSON
no national ticket

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY - see KEYNOTER cover and page .

American Socialism stemmed from various European theories, the community living experiments and from the communist influence of Karl Marx. In America in the late 1880's the Greenback and Peoples Parties advocated various socialistic approaches to change our society. The Socialist Party advocating 'democratic socialism' was founded by Eugene V. Debs and Victor Berger, with Debs being the chief advocate and party standard-bearer from its beginning in 1899 thru 1920.....Debs first race was in 1900 with Job Harriman and attracted 87,814 voters; in 1904, with Debs and Benjamin Hanford, increased their vote to 402,283. A repeat of the ticket in 1908 found 420,793 voters endorsing socialism. Debs and Emil Seidel of Milwaukee made a good showing in spite of the major party split in 1912; they garnered 901,873 votes. Debs felt a younger man should head the ticket in 1916 and Allan L. Benson, editor of APPEAL TO REASON, an anti-war and socialist publication, was chosen; his running mate was George R. Kirkpatrick; they polled only 590,322 votes. Upon our entry in World War I, many Socialists dropped their anti-war position, but Debs continued to voice opposition, and was arrested, jailed and found guilty, under the Espionage Act, for his statements in a June 1918 speech in Canton, Ohio..... Debs in prison in 1920, ran for President, along with his defense attorney Seymour Stedman-- they received the largest popular vote ever cast for the Socialist Party, 919,801. In 1924 the Socialists endorsed the Progressive's, Bob LaFollette. A new perennial candidate, Norman Thomas, was to appear in 1928 and his first running mate was James H. Maruer. They polled only 267,420 votes but were picked again in 1932 and did much better, due to the depression, with 884,781 supporters. It was Thomas and George A. Nelson in 1936 but the New Deal had stolen much of their thunder, and the vote was down to 187,720. In 1940 Maynard C. Krueger joined Thomas and their vote slipped to 99,557; in 1944 Thomas and Darlington Hoopes attracted 80,518 supporters. When Thomas ran with Tucker P. Smith in 1948, his sixth try broke Debs record and 139,521 votes were cast, in spite of Henry Wallace's Progressives. In 1952 Debs felt that the Socialist Party should no longer field candidates and he refused nomination. Darlington Hoopes and Samuel H. Friedman were nominated and polled only 20,189 votes, their repeat in 1956 was the death blow, as only 2,126 supported their cause. The new Deal and prosperity had knocked them out. Thomas continued to speak on social reforms until his death.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1964 CAMPAIGN - Items of special interest are solicited!!!!.



Our

President's

Message

Larry L. Krug, #714.

It is an honor to be your new President. I hope I can count on each of you for enthusiastic cooperation in making our quality organization an even greater servant to the growing hobby of collecting political Americana.

On September 1 our organization began operating under the new Constitution. The membership gave an overwhelming vote of approval to the Constitution adoption--493 yes votes and 14 no. I personally would like to commend the Rathbone Committee which worked so diligently and deliberately in clearly organizing and specifically spelling out each and every part of the Constitution without making unnecessary alterations from the original concept and purpose for which APIC was formed.

The new Constitution allowed openings for two additional directors and an additional vice president to serve Region #6 which represents the southeastern section of the United States. Your Board of Directors has approved the transfer of William R. Wells, #401, of Tifton, Georgia from director to Region #6 vice president. They also have named to the two new director openings, and a third resulting from the Wells' transfer, the following new directors: David J. Freint, #1365, Fort Lee, New Jersey; Dr. John F. Rockett, #1180, Memphis, Tenn. and Mrs. Lois Rathbone, #328, Denver, Colorado.

I have asked Chick Harris to continue as KEYNOTER editor and to assemble the necessary staff to insure the continued high quality and creative publication that the KEYNOTER has become. Jon Curtis, #1438, KEYNOTER associate editor, is also spearheading the Official APIC Project 1972 and your help is needed in making this research project as nearly complete as possible. I'm also pleased that Sam Pressman, #2383, has agreed to become editor of the Brummagem section for the KEYNOTER. This increasingly important danger that menaces and threatens our hobby will receive unprecedented surveillance and suppression.

Ed Puls, #53, has agreed to head up the revision of the APIC Price Guide which will be sent to all members after the first of the year.

A number of APIC committees have been approved by the Board of Directors and I will be naming members to them in the weeks ahead. I have called for the following committees:

- 1 - Committee on Ethics
- 2 - Constitution Committee
- 3 - Bi-Centennial Committee (aid in planning APIC role in the 200th birthday celebration of our country)

- 4 - Project Committee (coordination of APIC sponsored projects, including approving proposals for projects, overseeing their development and responsibility for their technical quality and accuracy)
- 5 - Awards Committee (selection of individuals and groups within APIC meriting recognition for professionalism and service to the organization)
- 6 - Legal Advisory Council (composed of APIC members who are in the law profession; to guide the organization on legal matters)
- 7 - Insurance Advisory Committee (composed of APIC members who are in the insurance field; to act as consultants on areas such as proper insurance coverage for collections, consultations on wills and legacies dealing with collections...)

You will hear more about these committees and the listing of their chairmen and members in the next issue of the KEYNOTER.

Both Secretary Coney and I have received a number of letters of concern from members regarding the recent issue of reproduction buttons being widely advertised and distributed by U. S. Borax, American Oil Company, Seagrams and The Crackerbarrel. Most offensive was The Crackerbarrel set as the ads stated the set was endorsed by and produced in cooperation with the APIC. Also, the word "authentic" appeared in large bold lettering throughout the ad. The endorsement stems from a letter written last May by then President Gene McGreevy to the manufacturer simply stating he appreciated being appraised of the fact that the company was manufacturing the buttons and that the word "reproduction" would appear on each button. He also explained why this is so important. Even in the wildest terms this cannot be construed as an endorsement, in my estimation, and certainly was not meant as such by President McGreevy. Because of the fraudulent aspects to The Crackerbarrel advertisements, I have instructed the Secretary to file an official complaint against The Crackerbarrel with the Federal Trade Commission. This has been done.

I will say all of the above four mentioned sets of reproductions carry the word "reproduction" in full view and some are even dated "1972." Most of the reproductions are inferior to the originals, often in a different size and make-up and even in a different color in some instances. Experienced collectors will have little trouble identifying them, even if someone tries to make them look legitimate, however, newer collectors should be extra careful in making purchases. Although it is nearly impossible for APIC to attempt to prevent such production of buttons as in these sets, it is our duty to alert members to their existence and circulation and this we will strive to do. And perhaps all is not bad even with the manufacture of well-marked reproductions offered in sets such as the American Oil or Borax set. Few hobbies have ever received the advertising and publicity ours has for collecting campaign buttons and if individuals get interested in collecting through an initial purchase of a reproduction set we should try to reach them and interest them in the real thing through APIC. Incidentally, these companies now know we exist and are actually directing interested inquirers to contact APIC.

And regarding publicity, I don't recall ever having seen as many newspaper and magazine articles about our members and their collections as there has been this year. Congratulations! Many members have also been busy making speeches, radio and television appearances and setting up community exhibits. Our hobby couldn't have better publicity than that done by our own members. I only wish we could keep the momentum up between the presidential election years.

My sincere thanks to Joe Brown and committee for getting our administration started on a high note by arranging APIC's greatest convention. I very much look forward to meeting and working with many of you during the next two years. I enjoy this hobby with a great deal of pride in that I believe we are doing something worthwhile--preserving a part of American history--and at the same time it is pleasurable. This is a great organization and I hope I can serve you well.

Larry



DEBS AND THOMAS, INC.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY



By Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The Socialist Party last ran candidates for office in 1956. What happened to the party of Eugene Debs and Norman Thomas? What is the history behind the rise and demise of this party? When were the glory days? How did the Socialist Party affect our history? Is it active today?

Socialism was a development of the nineteenth century. The historian will point out early socialist experiments in community living led by Robert Owen and Charles Fourier. Of course, socialism received an impetus in growth through the work of Karl Marx when he issued the Communist Manifesto in 1848 and later published Das Kapital. Several early political movements in the U. S. had quasi-socialist programs. One can find socialistic ideas in the Granger Movement, the Greenback Party in the 1870's and 1880's and the People's (Populist) Party of the 1890's. These movements advocated such platforms as railroad regulation, government control of some industries, and federal ownership of telephone and telegraph.

The first socialist party in the United States was founded in 1876. This was the Socialist Labor Party. Although active from 1876 on, it did not field a presidential slate until 1892. In 1887 Edward Bellamy published Looking Backward. It sold 500,000 copies in the U. S. The book led Daniel DeLeon to the Socialist Labor Party. He became the driving force of the SLP. In death, he became its god and prophet. DeLeon's personality led him into conflict with other socialists of his time and inevitably factionalized the party. DeLeon believed in the "Social Industrial Union." This Social Industrial Union and a "Social Industrial Union Congress" would be organized by industries. People would be represented in the "Congress" by their trade. There would be no President, Vice President or Senate.

In 1899 Debs split with DeLeon and he and Victor Berger established the Social Democratic Party. The name was changed in 1901 to the Socialist Party of America. The basic tenet of the Socialist Party was democratic socialism.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party ran Eugene V. Debs for President and the Californian Job Harriman for Vice President. They received just under 88,000 Popular votes. Although this represented only .69% of the popular vote, it offered some hope as the total was 2-1/2 times the previous Socialist Labor vote. The results encouraged those on the left. To them it was only a question of time before the American workingman would realize that his salvation would be through a labor-oriented political party; namely, the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party, although it never garnered a single electoral vote in its history, was fairly successful in local elections in various sections of the country. By 1904 there were close to 21,000 dues paying members in the party and this increased by more than 500% by 1912 to 118,000 paying members. By 1911 thirty-three cities had Socialist governments. In 1910 they took over Milwaukee. Emil Seidel was elected Mayor and Victor Berger was sent to the House of Representatives. Other Socialist cities were Berkeley, California, Butte, Montana, and Flint and Jackson, Michigan. In 1914 Meyer London won a seat in the House from New York City.

During this period the Socialists rejected the "syndicalism" of the I.W.W. of "Big Bill" Haywood as they would ultimately reject the violent revolution of the Communist Party. The reader should understand that the Socialist Party always picked the ballot box as the means for attaining the establishment of socialism. The party disintegrated not because of its radicalism, but because most of its popular ideas were pirated away by the major parties and it had very little patronage to pass out to members. Thus many members moved to Wilsonian politics in the 1913-1921 era and to the New Dealism of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

New York City was one of the strongholds of early Socialist power. The Socialist Call was a leading party organ. The garment workers were the cornerstone of Socialist support until they moved to the Liberal Party in 1944. The Socialist leaders in New York were Morris Hillquit and Meyer London. Generally the New York "wing" was the conservative wing of the party. In upstate New York, George R. Lunn took office as the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady in January, 1912. Actually Lunn was only using the party to further his own ambitions. He was ultimately expelled from the party in 1915, but continued as Mayor and in Congress and as Lt. Governor of New York as a Democrat.

The party was nearly as numerous in Pennsylvania as New York, but the membership was dispersed over a larger area. Its main focal point was in Reading. The early leader of the Pennsylvania Socialist Party was James Hudson Maurer. Maurer served several terms in the state legislature and was President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. He ultimately ran for Vice President in 1928 and 1932 with Norman Thomas at the head of the ticket.

The party membership became more radical as one moved west. The Milwaukee organization was more radical than New York. The most successful Socialist machine was Victor Berger's Milwaukee organization. The machine was very closely allied with the trade unions. The AFL leaders were at the same time Socialists. Also, the party had extensive organization at the ward level and workers who could speak English, German or Polish.

How radical was Berger's socialism? The answer can be seen by examining his proposals to Congress. He introduced bills favoring (1) nationalization of the railroads, (2) old-age pensions, (3) abolition of child labor, (4) self-government for the District of Columbia, (5) public works for the relief of the unemployed and (6) woman suffrage. By today's standards these programs are hardly radical. The Democrats adopted most of them.

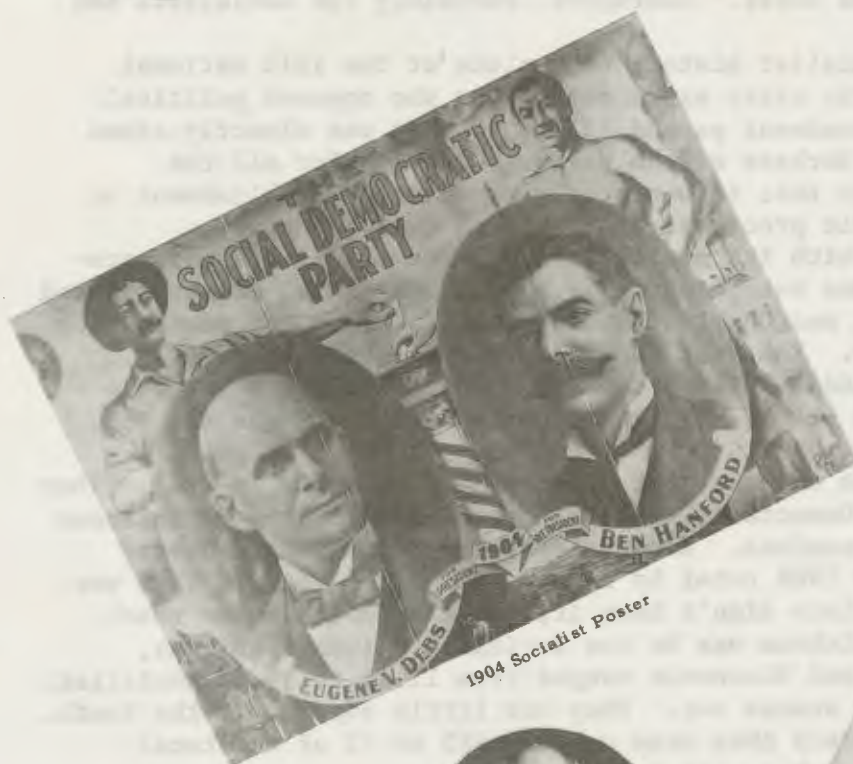
Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma were truly radical to the point of almost being classified as "evangelical" socialism. Their leader was Kate Richards O'Hare. It became a combination of populism and socialism. They even had revival type encampments. The Appeal was the party organ. The strongest organization was in Oklahoma. The greatest percentage ever given a Socialist candidate for President was the 16-1/2% given to Debs in 1912 by Oklahoma. The party was almost non-existent in the South. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states were the true "syndicalists" of true violent revolutionaries in the Socialist Party. In 1911 Job Harriman almost won the mayoralty race in Los Angeles.

During this early formative period was sown one of the seeds of downfall for socialism. The party allowed extensive formation of foreign language federations. The largest of these federations were the Finnish, Slavs, Italians, Bohemians, Germans, Poles, Jews and Russian federations. The problem was that the federations were sometimes almost totally independent. Because of the language barrier, the national party knew only what the local federation wanted it to know. At one point 40% of the party was in these federations. These federations supported immigration to the U.S. but favored severe, if not complete, restriction of this immigration to European immigration. The party opposed any immigration from Asia.

Another interesting fact about the Socialist Party during its formative period was its attitude toward Negroes. Although the party took no official stand, it stated it believed in economic equality. However, Victor Berger did reflect the White Racist viewpoint. He stated in the Social Democratic Herald "that Negroes and Mulattoes constitute a lower race." The Appeal stated, "Socialists do not believe in a mixture of the races." The irony of these statements is that William English Walling and Charles Edward Russell, leading Socialists of this period, were among the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nationally, the Socialist Party continued to increase its vote. In 1904 the name Socialist Party first appeared with national candidates. The party gave Eugene Debs his second Presidential nomination and picked Benjamin Hanford for Vice President. The popular vote increased almost 500% over 1900. The Debs-Hanford ticket cornered over 402,000 votes. The party had 3% of the total popular vote. Since it was hard to

1900-04-08 SOCIALIST ITEMS.



argue with success, the party repeated its 1904 Debs-Hanford ticket in 1908. This time the increase in the popular vote was just over 4% to 420,000, which was about 2.8% of the total vote. Still this did not deter the belief of the Socialists that their cause was the just cause. Ultimately they would triumph. Capitalism was certainly doomed to failure.

In 1900, only in California and Massachusetts did the party get more than 2% of the vote. California led with 2.5%. In 1904 California led with 8.9% of its votes in the Socialist column. Eighteen states exceeded the 1900 California percentage. In 1908 twenty states exceeded the 1900 lead total. Therefore, certainly the Socialists had reason to hope for the future.

One of the major fights in Socialist history took place at the 1912 National Convention. It was proposed that the party expel any member who opposed political action or favored violence. The amendment passed 191 to 90. It was directly aimed at Bill Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World. Once and for all the Socialist Party established the fact that it would only accept the establishment of a socialist system through democratic processes.

The convention then proceeded with its nominations. Three candidates were proposed for President. Eugene Debs was put forward for the fourth time. He was opposed by Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, and Charles Edward Russell. Debs won easily with 165 to Seidel's 56 and Russell's 54. The East favored Russell, the Wisconsin, Oklahoma and California area for Seidel. The Midwest, Mountain and Northwest were for Debs. Emil Seidel won the Vice Presidential nomination over Dan Hogan and John Slayton.

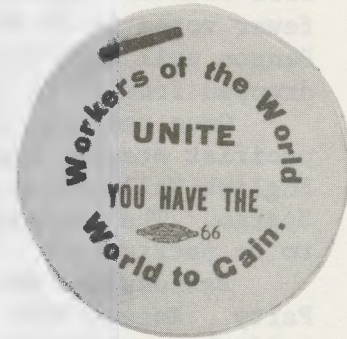
The Socialist Party had to face not two, but three major opponents in 1912. They were facing Woodrow Wilson for the Democrats, William Howard Taft for the Republicans and Theodore Roosevelt of the Progressives. Nonetheless, the Socialists did very well. They more than doubled their 1908 total by receiving 901,255 votes. This was 6% of the popular vote. The Socialists didn't know it, but they would never reach that percentage again. 16.6% of Oklahoma was in the Socialist column. Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Wisconsin ranged from 11.3% to 16.5% Socialist. Still one failure of the Socialists stands out. They had little support in the South. In the eleven states of the Confederacy they drew only 54,685 or 6% of the total Socialist vote, and 25,743 of those votes were in Texas alone.

After the election, Bill Haywood was expelled from the party, taking most of the radicals with him. This left the party under the control of the conservatives, Victor Berger and Morris Hillquit. Although Debs was the Presidential candidate, it should be remembered that still these two men were basically in control of the party. They could never be the party's national candidates, as Berger was born in Austria and Hillquit was born in Riga, Latvia.

The next issue to divide the Socialists was World War I. Socialists considered World War I as a product of the capitalist system. Yet the war was supported by the leading socialists of the belligerent nations. The issue was to split the American left. As the election of 1916 rolled around, the U.S. still had been able to keep out of the two-year-old war. President Wilson ran on a platform of "He Kept Us Out of War." Debs refused to run again in 1916, hoping for a younger man to assume leadership. The party was advocating a national referendum on entry into the war. Another unusual facet of 1916 was the manner in which the Socialists selected their candidates. They were picked not in convention, but by national referendum of the party members. The candidates were Allan L. Benson, a leading anti-war editorial writer for the APPEAL TO REASON, James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and Arthur LeSeure, Vice President of the People's College. Benson squeezed out a thin victory over Maurer with LeSeure a distant third. George R. Kirkpatrick of New Jersey won the Vice Presidential nomination over Kate Richards O'Hare.

The election of 1916 was a major disappointment for the party. The party had been split by the loss of Haywood and his followers and then many Socialists left the party to support Wilson and his progressive administration. Also, Benson did not campaign

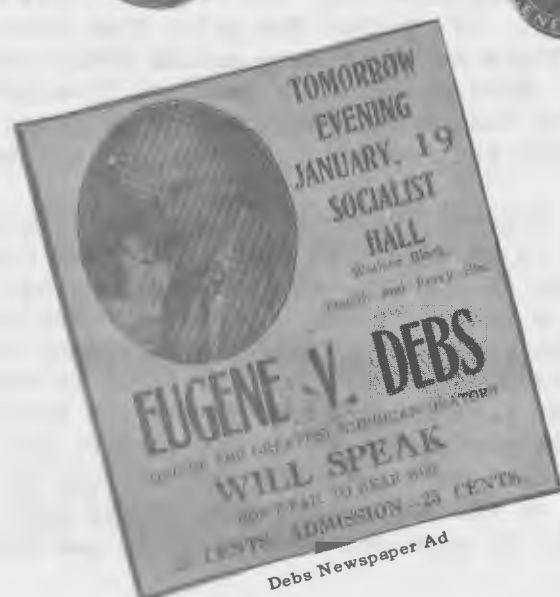
1912 SOCIALIST ITEMS.



Celluloid watch fob - (front & back).



All buttons pictured actual size



Debs Newspaper Ad

Carry the Emblem

—the Emblem of the party on your watch—every Socialist should have one of these watches right now, and we will give you the chance to get one. Read every word of this great offer.

**A Watch With the Socialist Emblem
At the Anti-Trust Price!**

The fight is on! We are bound to win our gigantic Anti-Trust fight, even against the most overwhelming odds. We will not be bound by any system, no matter how powerful. We call the great factories a trust because they have a common system of contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere, which enable them to fix prices and control trade. We do not say that the Wash Trust is illegal. But we insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price boosting contracts is very, very unfair.

We are determined to accomplish the introduction of our independent line of watches, even though we are obliged to fight a combination of all the watch manufacturers in the country. That is why we make this great special offer to Socialists.

Special Offer

to you at the rock-bottom price, less even than the regular wholesale price. The watch trust has cornered the dealers, but we are determined to win this fight no matter what it costs. So we have decided to offer our very finest watch, the unparalleled Burlington Special, direct to Specialists on a commission basis, to be sold in every town and city in the United States.

No Money Down

We will ship this magnificent watch to all Socialists on approval. You pay nothing—you risk absolutely nothing—not one cent—unless you decide that you want the great offer after counting and examining the watch.

FREE
Coupon

Only \$2.50 Yes, only \$2.50
A month for the
world's grandest watch? The easiest kind of
payments at the tick-bottom—Anti-Trust price. To
assure us that every So-Realist will quickly accept this great
introductory direct offer, we allow cash or easy pay-
ments, just as you prefer.

You may have
the watch and
the coupon.

Burlington Watch Co.
Dept. 5913,
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen—Please send me (with your obligations
 and payment) your free book on watches and a copy of
 your \$1,000 challenge, and explanation of your claim or
 \$1.26 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

...you send for the Burlington Company's FRB

Burlington Watch Co

Advertisement for Socialist Watch



extensively like Debs, but preferred to campaign by newspaper articles. When the votes were counted, Benson had only 585,974, a loss of 315,000 from 1912. Benson polled fewer votes in 44 states when compared to Debs' total in 1912. In Oklahoma only did Benson poll more than 10% of the vote. The Socialist total of the National vote dropped from 6% in 1912 to 3% in 1916.

Once the U.S. entered the war, many leading members of the party deserted its pacifist stand. Among the more prominent were: Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Allan L. Benson, Upton Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and John Spargo. The Socialists were caught between the principle of pacifism and the desire to be patriotic.

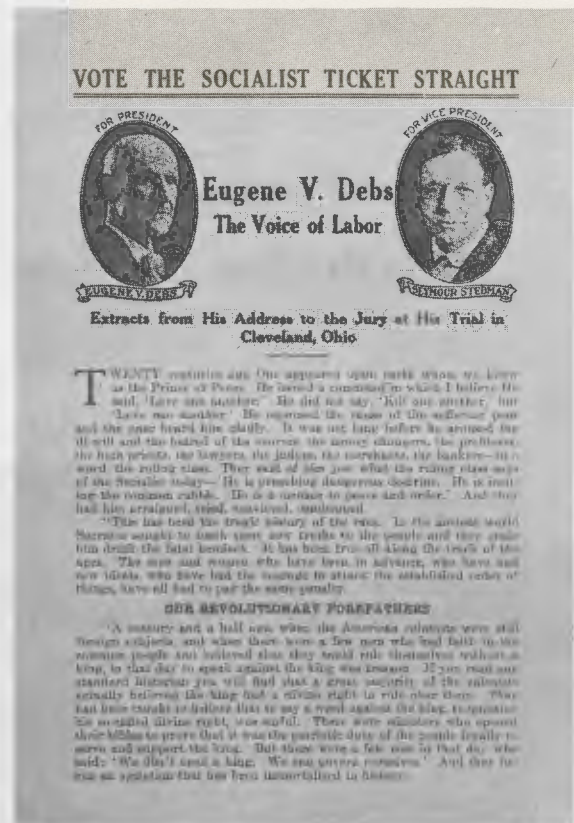
Besides the war, two other events had significant consequences for the Socialist Party. Eugene Debs delivered an anti-war speech in Canton, Ohio in June, 1918. Debs said the capitalist class had everything to gain by the war, but the masses would lose, especially their lives. He claimed the master classes declared the wars, while the subject class fought them. Debs was tried and found guilty under the Espionage Act and sentenced to ten years in prison. Just before sentencing Debs said "...while there is a lower class I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free." The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and when the conviction was upheld, to President Wilson. All appeals were denied. Thus, five months after the war ended Debs entered prison. The other event was the Russian Revolution and the rise of Lenin to power in the Soviet Union. Those who supported the Soviet style of socialism became the left wing of the Socialist Party. There then developed a struggle for power between the two wings. By the end of 1919 two radical left-wing groups had split off from the party. One group founded the Communist Party while another established the Communist Labor Party. Ultimately, these two parties merged.

When it came time to nominate candidates for the 1920 election, the party picked Eugene Debs for his fifth run at the Presidency. He was unopposed for the Presidential nomination. Seymour Stedman, the Chicago lawyer, was picked for Vice President 106 to 26 over Kate Richards O'Hare. The small remaining leftists wanted her, but the majority felt that one of the candidates should not be in prison, but free to campaign. Mrs. O'Hare was also in prison on an Espionage Act conviction. The Socialists had two major problems in the campaign. Their budget had only \$50,000 and Debs could not campaign. He was allowed to have 500 words released from prison per week.

Still Debs polled 919,801 votes. This wasn't bad for a man confined to prison. It was to be the highest total ever cast for Socialist candidates. However, it only represented 3.43% of the total vote and only in Wisconsin did Debs get more than 10%. He pulled 12% there. Another blow was the loss by Victor Berger of his House seat. At this time Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer initiated his "Red Scare." This was similar to the "McCarthy" era of the early 1950's. It reached the point that five duly elected Socialist members of the New York State Assembly were denied their seats simply because they were elected as Socialists. Debs was finally released from prison on Christmas Day, 1921 by President Harding. His health was failing, but he tried his best to rebuild the party. In 1922 the Conference for Progressive Political Action was formed.

Reform was a big issue, with the rumors of scandal in the Harding administration. When it appeared that organized labor was going to be active in the Progressive Party in 1924, it seemed that the Socialists were going to finally see labor supporting a labor political party. The Progressives picked a ticket of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette for President and Sen. Burton K. Wheeler for Vice President. When the Socialist Convention was held they endorsed the Progressive candidates. They then proceeded to work very hard for LaFollette. He received just under five million votes plus the thirteen electoral votes of Wisconsin. It is difficult to assess the Socialist support for LaFollette. 858,264 of LaFollette's votes were cast on a Socialist ticket, but in some states the Progressives didn't have a line on the ballot and didn't need one, since LaFollette already had the Socialist line. In some states LaFollette had both

1916-20 SOCIALIST ITEMS.



1920 Handout

OUR CANDIDATE

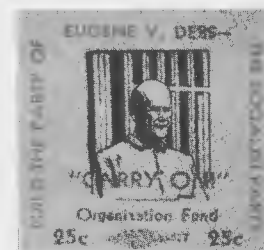


EUGENE V. DEBS
Convict No. 9653

1920 Poster



All buttons pictured actual size



DEBS IN PRISON AND UPON RELEASE.



12/24/21 Newspaper



a Progressive and a Socialist line. However, after the election, the American Federation of Labor decided a third party was not the answer to political success. This shattered the Socialist dream of a true labor party. The only success the Socialists had in 1924 was Victor Berger's return to Congress. Yet how much of a success could the party feel with only one Socialist in Washington.

The 1920's were a time of prosperity. The American public was busy speculating and making money. It was a time of fun and frolic. When times are good, it is very hard to convince the electorate that the system is wrong. People with full stomachs and good wages and promises of more to come don't listen to radical campaign propaganda. Against this background the Socialists had to field candidates in 1928. The only success they had between 1924 and 1928 was the election of a Socialist Mayor, J. Henry Stump, two city councilmen, James H. Maurer and George W. Snyder in Reading, Pennsylvania. They also elected a city controller and two school board members.

A new figure rose in Socialist circles in 1928. This man was Norman Mattoon Thomas. Thomas was a Presbyterian Minister educated at Princeton and Union Theological Seminary. He became a Socialist because of his pacifist convictions during World War I. He had been the Socialist candidate for Governor of New York in 1924, for Mayor of New York in 1925, for state senator in 1926 and alderman in 1927. Still, he was almost unknown outside New York. The biggest name the Socialists had in 1928 was Dan Hoan, but he was not about to resign as Mayor of Milwaukee to run a losing campaign for President. Debs had died so there was nobody else. James H. Maurer was picked for Vice President. The campaign budget was a meager \$75,000.

The 1928 Socialist Platform called for:

- 1) Inhibited use of labor injunctions by federal courts.
- 2) Eliminate "lame-duck" Congresses.
- 3) Direct election of President and Vice President.
- 4) Negroes be allowed to vote on same basis as whites.
- 5) Government ownership of major means of production.

Still, 1928 was a devastating year for Socialists. Thomas received 267,420 votes and only .73% of the total vote. 107,000 of those votes came from New York alone. Thomas' 2.4% of the New York vote was his highest percentage. Only in New York, California, Florida and Wisconsin did Thomas receive as much as one percent of the vote. Then came October 29, 1929 and the "crash" heard round the world. The "Depression" had started.

It is not necessary to go into great depth to describe the conditions of the depression. Suffice it to state that by 1932 over 25% of the labor force was unemployed and a great many others under-employed. Against a background of despair and hopelessness, radical parties should grow and expand. The Socialist Party of the early 1930's became a haven for intellectuals. It was no longer a party of immigrants and labor agitators. The party was having some renewed success. The Socialist representation in the Wisconsin Assembly jumped from three to nine and a second state senator was added. In Pennsylvania, Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson won seats in the legislature from Reading.

The 1932 Convention was held in Milwaukee. There was no contest for the Presidential nomination. Norman Thomas was selected to run with James H. Maurer. There was talk of running Victor Berger's widow Meta for Vice President, but nothing ever materialized. Thus the 1928 ticket was repeated. The National Executive Committee had several successful Socialists on it. Among them were Lilith Wilson and Darlington Hoopes of Reading, Pennsylvania, Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The platform of 1932 made the depression the main issue. It called for the socialization of major industries. The party called for confiscation with compensation to the owners. There were to be economic reforms and relief and recovery acts. The banking industries were to be socialized. They also favored unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and a child labor law. They were also for public works projects to employ those out of work. Nonetheless, the Socialists were able to garner relatively few labor endorsements.

When election day rolled around, some optimistic Socialists predicted the party would receive three million votes. They had no illusions about winning. Thomas said he would consider a million and a half votes a victory. He got less than two-thirds that total. He received 884,781 votes, the best he would ever do. This was three times his 1928 count, but still only 2.2% of the total vote. His best showing was 4.79% in Wisconsin. Little did the Socialists realize it would be all downhill from here. Between 1932 and 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt enacted most of the planks of the Socialist platform. Most of our social legislation that is on the books today can be found in the platforms of the Socialist and Populist Parties.

An additional split hit the party during this period. Some of the left wing broke away to join the Communist Party. Additional members left the party to follow the New Deal. Several Socialists wished to support Roosevelt, but couldn't picture themselves in the Democratic Party with its strong conservative segregationist wing. Therefore, in New York, this group left the Socialist Party and formed the American Labor Party. Its core was made up of garment workers led by Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky. With their exodus, little labor support was left in the party.

In 1936 Norman Thomas was picked for a third time to head the Socialist ticket. George A. Nelson of Wisconsin was picked to run for Vice President. Both Thomas and Nelson conducted extensive campaigns. Thomas spent most of his time attacking the new Union Party which was running William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien. The party was composed of followers of Huey Long, Fr. Coughlin and Dr. Frances Townsend. Thomas saw great danger in this group which tended to be anti-Semitic and neo-fascist. Despite Thomas' warnings, the Union Party polled 884,000 votes to finish third in the election. The Thomas-Nelson ticket finished a poor fourth with 188,497 votes. This was particularly devastating to the Socialists, as they had always been the largest third party with the exception of their first year, when as the Social Democratic Party they finished behind the Woolley-Metcalf Prohibition ticket and the 1912 and 1924 elections when the Progressives finished ahead of the Socialists. In 1912 the Republicans were the third place finishers with the Progressives second. The Socialist vote in 1936 was only .41% of the total vote and almost half their total was in New York, which was the only state where their total exceeded 1% of the total vote cast. The Socialist Party had been fatally stricken by an idea called the New Deal.

Another split in the party happened in 1937. The Trotskyites had dissolved the Workers Party and joined the Socialists. They were led by James P. Cannon and eventually left the party to form the Socialist Workers Party. By 1937 membership had fallen to 6,000 dues-paying members and in 1938 they lost their place on the New York ballot. After that it became necessary to go through the tedious petition process.

In September, 1939 World War II broke out with the German invasion of Poland. The Socialists, particularly Thomas, demanded strict neutrality. He felt that the policy of all aid to the Allies short of war would ultimately lead to U.S. involvement. Against the background of Axis conquests in 1940, the Socialists picked Thomas to run for President for a fourth time. Maynard C. Krueger of the University of Chicago ran for Vice President. The Socialist anti-war program did not attract voters and their total fell another 72,000 to 116,514. In eighteen states the Socialists received no votes. Their total was only .23% of the total vote cast and only in Wisconsin did they pull 1%.

After the election Thomas continued on an anti-war path. He opposed Lend-Lease and the extension of the draft. The party did not take an official stand on the war. After Pearl Harbor, a blanket anti-war stand would have been extremely unpopular. The party was faced with another election in 1944. In twenty states the party received no votes. The party had given its Presidential nomination to Norman Thomas for a fifth time. The Vice Presidential nod was handed to Darlington Hoopes, the Reading, Pennsylvania lawyer, city councilman and state legislator. The Thomas-Hoopes ticket pulled a vote of 79,010 or only .16% of the total vote. In no state did they receive even one percent of the vote. Their best showing was in Wisconsin.

After the war there was a swing to the right as witnessed by the Republicans gaining control of Congress in the 1946 elections. In 1948 Norman Thomas was even a delegate to the Progressive Convention that nominated Henry Wallace for President and Glen H. Taylor for Vice President. The Progressive Party was captured by infiltration from the Communist Party. True Socialists could not stomach this indirect Soviet domination, especially with the cold war making headlines daily. Hence the Socialist Party gave a sixth Presidential nomination to Norman Thomas. Tucker P. Smith of Michigan was picked for second place on the ticket. The Socialist ticket of Thomas-Smith drew 139,523 votes, an increase of 50,000 over 1944. This was .29% of the total vote; again in no state did they pull 1%, with Wisconsin again getting the highest Socialist percentage. It's possible that the increase could be attributed to democratic leftists who could not accept the Democrats, but also couldn't accept the Communist dominated Wallace-Taylor ticket. This marked the end of Norman Thomas as a candidate for the Presidency. He had run six times, a record. In 1950 he announced that he would not be a candidate again and even suggested that the Socialist Party should not field a ticket in 1952.

Norman Thomas never really left the political arena. He came back into prominence in the late 1950's and 1960's when he spoke out for civil rights and opposed American participation in the war in Vietnam. The man who had been the victim of egg throwing in the thirties found national respect and honor in the sixties. When Norman Thomas died in 1968, leaders of the nation paid their respects. Perhaps the greatest compliment one could pay Norman Thomas is to say he loved his fellow man. He was always a man of peace.

The Socialist Party continued to stumble headlong into the fifties. In 1952, disregarding Thomas' advice, they again fielded candidates. The 1944 Vice Presidential nominee, Darlington Hoopes, was picked to head the 1952 ticket. Samuel H. Friedman was given the number two spot. The results of the election were devastating. The fall beneath the Socialist Labor vote total was a particularly bitter pill to swallow. The Socialist total was only 20,189. In 1954 the Socialist Party in Wisconsin did not present a slate of candidates in the state elections. As Wisconsin had been a Socialist stronghold, this was another deadly blow.

In 1956 the last Socialist candidates for President and Vice President were placed on the ballot. The 1952 ticket of Darlington Hoopes and Samuel H. Friedman was repeated. The meager total of 2,121 votes was received. This fell below every party including the Socialist Workers, except Henry Krajewski's American Third Party. Votes were received in only six states with a high of 754 in Wisconsin and a low of a scant 82 in New York.

The Socialist Party is not exactly dead today. Its last elected official was Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Socialist Party today advocates working within the Democratic Party. Michael Harrington heads the party today. He believes capitalism can be transformed through working in the Democratic Party. Perhaps the Socialist Party could have been reborn in the late sixties if it could have seized upon and organized a democratic opposition to Vietnam. Unfortunately, the initiative was seized by the Socialist Workers Party which has been very active on college campuses, and there is a serious question about the "democratic" policies of the SWP. They are on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

The chief reasons for the demise of the Socialist Party were:

1. The Socialist Party as it was known from 1900 to 1956 died because it failed to organize at the local level. Only in Oklahoma, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania was it truly organized down to the ward level, and this is the heart of the political party system.
2. The Socialists seldom concerned themselves with local issues, preferring to concentrate on national problems. But it is at the local level that people learn party identification. It is here that they have the most influence.

3. The Socialists wished to have their members all of one mold. When this was not to be, groups left or were expelled. Certainly the Democratic and Republican Parties are not all of the same mold. The Democrats have their conservative southern faction, whereas the east and west coast Republican Parties are far more liberal than the mid-western and southern membership.
4. At times the Socialists could not communicate with the general public when it became involved in heated debate wrapped in socialistic or Marxist jargon. They were too intellectual for the masses.
5. The United States has a two-party system and it is ingrained in its people. The election laws in some states are so complicated or force unusual expenses on third parties that they cannot get a ballot spot.
6. The major parties have and will continue to steal any ideas of a third party which appear to be popular and might guarantee election. Hundreds of programs on the books today are socialistic in nature.
7. The Socialist Party was built on the idea of class struggle, yet in the U.S. there is little class consciousness. There also has been a long history of class mobility. The Horatio Alger success story has been played over and over on the American scene. In general, the standard of living has increased from generation to generation. The young working man today can usually look around and see that he lives more comfortably than his father or his father's father.

Last, but not least, is the problem of definition. To millions of Americans, to be a socialist was to be a communist. They did not know, nor did they attempt to learn, the difference between Soviet-style socialism as advocated by the Communist Party and democratic socialism as advocated by Debs and Thomas. This lack of knowledge in the minds of the masses of Americans was the kiss of death to the Socialist Party. The party headquarters in New York says the party lives. Debs is dead, Thomas is dead, and they were the heart of the Socialist Party. If the heart is dead, the body is dead. Therefore, the Socialist Party of America is dead.

SOURCES

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Lorant, Stefan, The Glorious Burden, Harper and Row.
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WAS IT CHARLES OR WAS IT JOHN?

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The Summer 1969 issue of THE KEYNOTER pictured on the cover, as part of the 1872 items, a ballot for the Straight-out Democratic Party listing Charles O'Connor as the Presidential candidate and John Quincy Adams II as his running mate. After checking the Congressional Quarterly Supplement on Presidential Candidates of All Parties 1788 to 1968, I found Charles Francis Adams listed as O'Connor's running mate.

The question then arose as to whether the ballot was authentic or the CQ publication incorrect. There has been an extremely limited amount of source material on the Vice Presidency, let alone defeated Vice Presidential candidates of minor parties. I searched through the biographies of Charles Francis Adams, including the one written by his son. There was a great deal of material of 1872 but it all referred to Charles Francis Adams' attempt to secure the 1872 Democratic nomination. Prior to convention time, Adams appeared to be the front-running candidate. Of course, the nomination ultimately was given to Horace Greeley. The references then noted that in the fall Adams went on a European tour and this did not seem logical for someone running for national office. A further check of sources listed John Quincy Adams II as the nominee. He is referred to as the nominee in:

The Annals of America (Vol. 10) p. XXIX

Encyclopedia of American History, Revised Edition

(Ed. Richard B. Morris) p. 251

A History of Presidential Elections by Eugene Roseboom,
p. 230

The ultimate test was the newspaper coverage of the Straight-out Democratic Convention. From the APIC project on Candidates of All Parties, I found that the convention was held in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1872 and listed John Quincy Adams II as the nominee. I contacted the CQ Research Department with the above information and photocopies of the ballot and the reply from the Louisville Courier. Finally, on July 28, 1971, the CQ Research Department replied that they were basing their publication on Joseph Nathan Kane's Facts About the Presidents. They stated that the new information submitted made their publication incorrect.

Thus, the ballot would be authentic and, hopefully, the government will change its publication.

SOME UNUSUAL FINDS: (This is a new feature, to perpetuate it, send a photo of an unusual item you have recently obtained--we'll use as many as space will allow.)
Thanks to Stan King, #442; Edwin H. Kintz, #907; and Erroll J. Leslie, #2123.



George Washington Tankard



A Great Parker Item



Ben Butler Soap Doll (1884)

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

I have received numerous inquiries recently as to where and at what price copies of J. Doyle DeWitt's book, "A Century of Campaign Buttons," may be obtained. In fact, I have received two such letters in one day and at the recent Empire Chapter of APIC meeting in Auburn, several others have asked the same question.

I have been informed that there are still a few copies of this book available. So if interested, send your check for \$25.00, at once, to the Mortenson Library, University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut 06117.

- Q. A friend of mine recently purchased an old house and found the following in a closet. Two light bulbs each marked (on the base) "2-3 w pat'd Aerolux New York." Each bulb is small, about the size of a 15-25 watt bulb and made of clear glass. The right-hand element has a small elephant, approximately 3/4 inch long and 1/2 inch high. The left-hand element is the longer of the two rising behind the elephant with the letters G.O.P. mounted on it so that they are directly behind and above the elephant's back. When the bulbs are lit, they show their details very clearly in a bright pink color, similar to what is called hot pink. Can you tell me anything about them and where they were made?
- A. The Aerolux Light Co., Inc., 653 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036, has been making unusual and decorative light bulbs for about forty years. They not only have the G.O.P. bulb that you described, but also many others including the Democratic Donkey with a five pointed star above, fraternal emblems such as Masonic, Shriner and Eastern Star, religious types that include a Crucifix or Star of David, and many others such as Boy Scouts, flowers, birds, dogs, horses, aeroplanes, sail boats and slogans like "Merry Xmas" and "I Love You." In fact, they even make up custom orders such as "Vote for John Doe for President." They can be used in the usual light sockets or lamps, but the company can also furnish plain and fancy bases for these bulbs. They sell for about \$2.50 each, some higher and some lower, and can be ordered through your local dealer.
- Q. I know that one must be a native born citizen to become President of the United States, but I wondered if any of our First Ladies were born outside of this country.
- A. Luisa Catherine Johnson Adams, wife of John Quincy Adams, was born in London, England on February 12, 1775.
- Q. I have a small pin back button that is about the size and color of a copper penny. It has the raised profile of Theodore Roosevelt on it and around the edge are the words, "Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association Service." Can you give me any information about it?
- A. This item is not a campaign item. It was a pin made up to give to school children by the Women's Theodore Roosevelt Association, which no longer exists.
- Q. The recent resignation of Thomas Eagleton as the Democratic nominee for Vice-President brings up the question of whether any elected Vice-President has ever resigned.
- A. Because of his difference of opinion with President Andrew Jackson over a state's right to annul a federal law, John C. Calhoun, a staunch believer in nullification, resigned on December 28, 1832. He was then appointed Senator from South Carolina.
- Q. Are any of the three buttons described political? A blue 1-1/4" celluloid "I'm Afraid 2 Walk Home in the Dark" with a replica of a farm type lantern hung from a ribbon; another is similar but has "to" instead of "2"; the third is a tie pin with long pin, with a long billed bird feeding what appear to be baby birds in a nest and inscribed below, "N.O. Progressive Union."
- A. The first two are, undoubtedly, part of a comic series which were sold at fairs and picnics from the early 1900's to the early 40's. The third one is a mystery -- can any APIC members help?

THE AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENCY

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The Constitution provides that the Vice President shall have three responsibilities:

- 1) Assume the Presidency upon the death or incapacity of the President.
- 2) Shall be President of the Senate.
- 3) Shall have a casting vote in case of a tie vote in the Senate.

Many men have been offered the office and turned it down. As a matter of fact, Silas Wright was actually nominated for Vice President in 1844 to run with Polk and yet declined, to be replaced by George M. Dallas. Again in 1924 the nominee turned down the office. Frank O. London was nominated to run with Coolidge, but he refused and was replaced by Charles G. Dawes.

John Adams, the first Vice President, said of the office that it was "the most insignificant that ever the mind of man contrived." He also said the job "was nothing in esse, but everything in posse." Daniel Webster, when asked to take the Vice Presidency replied, "I do not propose to be buried until I am truly dead." Woodrow Wilson felt that the importance of the Vice President was that he might cease to be Vice President.

In recent years the office has increased in prestige because of responsibilities added by executive order and the stature of the men who held the office, as exemplified by John Nance Garner, Alben W. Barkley, Richard M. Nixon, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. The Vice President now sits on the National Security Council, attends all cabinet meetings, has been a roving ambassador and a close policy advisor.

However, we can see why powerful men hesitate to accept the office when we examine the following table which shows how many casting votes each Vice President has had while acting as President of the Senate.

Period	Vice President	# Votes Cast	Period	Vice President	# Votes Cast
1789-1797	John Adams	29	1885	Thomas A. Hendricks	0
1797-1801	Thomas Jefferson	3	1889-1893	Levi P. Morton	4
1801-1805	Aaron Burr	3	1893-1897	Adlai E. Stevenson	2
1805-1812	George Clinton	11	1897-1899	Garret A. Hobart	1
1813-1814	Elbridge Gerry	8	1901	Theodore Roosevelt	0
1817-1825	Daniel D. Tompkins	5	1905-1909	Charles W. Fairbanks	0
1825-1832	John C. Calhoun	28	1909-1912	James S. Sherman	4
1833-1837	Martin Van Buren	4	1913-1921	Thomas R. Marshall	4
1837-1841	Richard M. Johnson	14	1921-1923	Calvin Coolidge	0
1841	John Tyler	0	1925-1929	Charles G. Dawes	2
1845-1849	George M. Dallas	19	1929-1933	Charles Curtis	3
1849-1850	Millard Fillmore	3	1933-1941	John Nance Garner	3
1853	William Rufus King	0	1941-1945	Henry A. Wallace	4
1857-1861	John C. Breckinridge	10	1945	Harry S. Truman	1
1861-1865	Hannibal Hamlin	7	1949-1953	Alben W. Barkley	7
1865	Andrew Johnson	0	1953-1961	Richard M. Nixon	8
1869-1873	Schuyler Colfax	13	1961-1963	Lyndon B. Johnson	0
1873-1875	Henry Wilson	1	1965-1969	Hubert H. Humphrey	4
1877-1881	William A. Wheeler	5	1969-serv.	Spiro T. Agnew	1
1881	Chester A. Arthur	3		total	214

It is obvious from the list that the Vice Presidency is not the center of power and action. The most votes cast by Vice Presidents is held by the first Vice President, John Adams, with twenty-nine, followed by Calhoun with twenty-eight. Both of these men served when there were no clearly defined parties and the Senate was small, thus increasing the possibilities of ties. No Vice President has had even ten votes since Schuyler Colfax had thirteen one hundred years ago. The most since then is Richard Nixon's eight votes. Charles W. Fairbanks served a full term without casting a single vote. In the seventy-two years since 1900, only forty-one votes have been cast by Vice Presidents compared with 173 in the previous 111 years. The importance of the casting vote is rapidly decreasing.

Still, as we approach another general election, we must remember that the man selected as running mate will be "in esse nothing, in posse everything." Look them over carefully. In this century four Presidents have died in office, McKinley, Harding, F. D. Roosevelt, and Kennedy.

APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Fifth National APIC Convention, held in Milwaukee on August 10, 11, and 12 was a great event, one that matched the promises and expectations of President Gene McGreevy. Convention Chairman Joseph W. Brown and his committee can be most proud and the membership is most grateful for all their efforts. Everything was first-rate and the largest attendance ever, made it a most successful event.

As usual, the evening preceding the Thursday opening, saw the Red Carpet Inn bustling with APIC'ers -- the friendly greetings and inquiries about the latest acquisitions and trades. There was a lot of "room hopping" until the wee hours, and many great politicals changed hands. Registration opened at 10:00 on Thursday in the spacious Expo building, with permanent areas provided for bourse, exhibits and meeting and banquet facilities. Many collectors responded to the request to bring frames for an exhibit which was topped off by Joe Brown's outstanding collection. Every exhibit received an award ribbon and a convention mug. (You, too, can get one of these beautiful ceramic black and gold mugs -- will be a great memento or a fine gift idea.) The seventy bourse tables were loaded with goodies and those at their first Convention marvelled at the variety and quantity of items available. Thursday evening the members chose one of the two educational sessions -- the one for the newer collectors was chaired by Webster T. Haven, Vice President of Region #1. Web, Jack Gibson, APIC Director, and Lynn B. Griffith, Jr. presented material on political terminology, mounting techniques, displays, etc. U. I. (Chick) Harris chaired the advanced collector session, with Robert Sterling, APIC Past President, and Jon D. Curtis, Associate KEYNOTER Editor. Bob Sterling presented the very interesting story of Cassius Marcellus Clay, the colorful Kentucky politician and Presidential hopeful; Jon Curtis presented an outstanding and timely story on the Vice Presidency along with anecdotes about some who held this high office. The question and answer periods in both sessions were most enthusiastic and enlightening with much emphasis on preservation and storage techniques from James Watson of the Wisconsin Historical Society. (Jim has agreed to prepare for the next KEYNOTER the first of a series of articles on this important subject.) Those attending the new collectors session joined the advanced group for a fine Political Americana slide and sound presentation prepared by Donald B. Coney, APIC Secretary-Treasurer.

Friday morning's event was the APIC auction with auctioneers Kenton H. Broyles and Dr. Robert Laff doing another fine job and knocking down some outstanding items of Political Americana. Among the 3-D highlights were a large colorful cloth banner for Cleveland and Hendricks, a medium folio Currier & Ives 1860 print of Abraham Lincoln, a large cloth banner of Al Smith, as well as many choice buttons. The bourse reopened in the afternoon as well as after the evening banquet. The banquet was preceded by a hospitality hour sponsored by the Association Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee and was well attended. President McGreevy presented plaques to those who had done much to further the APIC during his administration -- the recipients were Joe Brown as Convention Chairman, Ken Broyles and Bob Sterling for the APIC Parke&Davis project, Chick Harris as KEYNOTER Editor, Mrs. Lois Rathbone for chairing the Constitutional Revision Committee, Sam Pressman for chairing the Nominating Committee, and J. Doyle DeWitt, who President McGreevy called the "APIC Godfather," for his great contributions over the years to the APIC and to our hobby. The Convention also honored one of the co-founders of the APIC, John W. Barkey, APIC #2. Another of the charter members, Mrs. Agnes Gay, #7, was also presented and displayed a portion of her Woman Suffrage material. The banquet toastmaster was President Gene McGreevy and grace was offered by member, Rev. Herbert Loomis -- the speaker was Dr. Frederick Olson of Wisconsin University, who recalled the life of the Progressive Party's 1924 Presidential standard bearer, 'Fighting' Bob LaFollette of Wisconsin.

The business meeting was the Saturday morning event and the minutes of the meeting follow this story. The last official event was the concluding bourse and a lot of friendly -- "see you in 74's." It was a great Convention and the APIC is indebted to all who had a part in making it a memorable event.

MINUTES OF THE APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION BUSINESS MEETING
Red Carpet Inn - Milwaukee, Wisconsin - August 12, 1972

The meeting was called to order by President Gene McGreevy. Sharon Kubica served as Parliamentarian and, in the absence of Secretary Don Coney, Jack Putman served as acting Secretary. Eighty were in attendance.

After a welcoming address, President McGreevy asked that a standing silent prayer be said for our three recently deceased members. He then went on to report that, as of August 1, the paid membership was 1687 and that new members were joining at the rate of ten to twelve per week.

The report from our Secretary-Treasurer was then read and approved and accepted. As of August 1, our treasury stood at \$6725.91.

President McGreevy reported that this convention was the most successful that we have had. He reported that there were 201 members in attendance and 165 guests. The banquet attendance was 185 and there were 85 bourse tables rented.

Next business was the approval or rejection of the new Constitution. Five members were present who had not mailed their vote in. All five voted YES, so the total vote was 493 YES and 14 NO. The mail vote had been 488-14, so the new Constitution was adopted.

With no old business, the first order of new business was the election of officers. The total vote -- mail and floor -- was 420 for the slate in its entirety and 46 for one or more candidates but not the entire slate. Only 466 members cast ballots. With the election, President McGreevy turned the gavel over to our new President, Larry Krug.

After President Krug gave a very inspiring acceptance speech, he called on Region I Vice President Webster Haven, who presented an appreciation plaque to our outgoing President. Mr. Haven also talked of the accomplishments of the McGreevy administration.

President Krug called on Sam Pressman, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to introduce his committee as well as all of the new officers. Chick Harris, KEYNOTER Editor, was also called on for remarks about the KEYNOTER -- past, present and future.

Discussions that followed involved a suggestion by Reverend Loomis proposing consideration of Philadelphia for the 1976 APIC meet to coincide with the nation's bicentennial and Robert Fratkan commented on the newly established sixth district.

A motion was made by Ed Sohmers, seconded, discussed and unanimously passed that the KEYNOTER should undertake a project of publishing a picture of every Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate in our history and that they further should print as many pictures of the hopefuls as they can.

Webster Haven called for a rousing and rising vote of thanks for Joe Brown and his Committee for the excellent convention that we have had. The facilities were outstanding and the planning was so complete that nothing was left to go wrong. This standing vote was unanimously given.

Charles Robinson suggested that APIC continue to produce the number buttons from where the old ones left off. Ed Sohmers made a motion which was seconded and unanimously passed that entirely new buttons, beginning with number 1, be made and offered for sale to the members.

Joe Jacobs spoke about the new Code of Ethics Committee and the need for cooperation from the entire membership. He asked for written suggestions for ideas members might have for contents of this Code of Ethics.

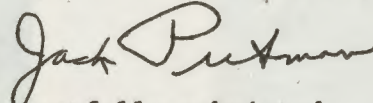
A very lengthy (over one hour) and sometimes heated discussion followed in regards to "fakes" and "unofficial" pins and those who produce them. Bob Levine called for a project to list all 1972 fakes and after some discussion, this was turned over to the Ethics Committee. Jim Watson made a motion that APIC establish an "official" collection. This motion was seconded and passed. Dr. Tim Tully asked for discussion of the reinstatement of the membership of former member Dick Bristow. He was informed by the chair that the rumors of his reinstatement were not correct and that he was not a member. This brought a large round of applause.

Robert Fratkin brought up the point that Bristow had infringed on the APIC copyright of the John W. Davis project. He, with others, proposed the following motion which was duly seconded and passed by a vote of 47 YES and 12 NO. Until we receive reimbursement for past infringement on APIC copyright on Davis project and assurance of payment for future use of our copyright on same, Dick Bristow is not to be considered for membership. Furthermore, if a settlement is not made within 90 days, legal action against Bristow is to be taken to protect the APIC Davis project copyright.

A motion was made for adjournment but was voted down by the membership on the floor.

A motion was made and seconded that Mrs. Bristow be banned from selling materials on the floor of the convention for the rest of the convention. This motion carried by a vote of 17-16.

A motion was made for adjournment and this time was overwhelmingly accepted and approved by a voice vote. This meeting adjourned shortly after noon.



Respectfully submitted,
Acting Secretary for the National Convention

1973 APIC DUES TO BE INCREASED

By action of the APIC Board of Directors, as authorized in Article 5, Section B of the APIC Constitution, annual membership dues will be increased from \$5 to \$8 effective with the 1973 renewals.

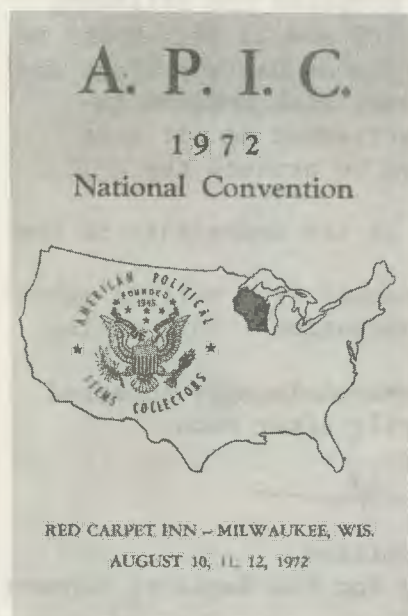
Although APIC has not had a dues increase for a number of years while other similar organizations have steadily been increasing their dues, many of them to well over the \$10 and \$15 figures, the board's action calling for an increase is based entirely on financial need of the organization in its effort to continue serving the membership at a high quality.

1972 was an extraordinary year for many expenses incurred through special mailings, lawyers and parliamentarian fees, establishment of a new Constitution and hosting a professional national convention. All of this has been a drain on the organization's treasury reserve.

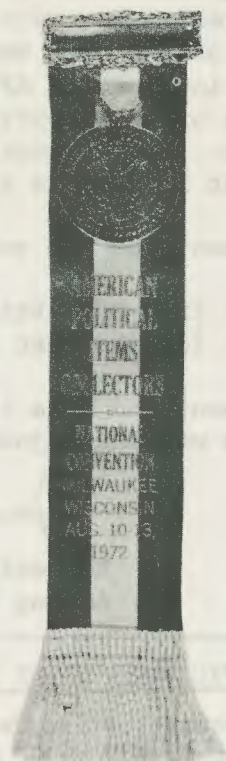
In looking at 1973, and future years, the general operations of the APIC, excluding any special needs money to cover such things as projects, will use up all dues revenue. Why? Mainly because of increased paper and postage costs. Dues in 1973 at the \$5 rate would aggregate approximately \$7,500. The four KEYNOTERS, annual membership roster and revised 1973 price guide will cost nearly \$6,500 alone. Postage costs for the day-to-day correspondence of the secretary continues to rise (It costs APIC 44¢ to mail by third class, the new member package.). Adding to this the secretary's much deserved stipend for services to the organization and allowing for other needs such as stationery and envelopes, the organization cannot operate on existing revenue and continue to issue a quality publication or offer the many other services to members. Rather than downgrade the services because of financial limitations, the Board chooses to upgrade them and offer additional services to the membership. The 1972 Project is in progress and other projects are anticipated. Recalling the scholarly Parker and Davis projects and anticipating further service to members through the research and printing of other projects and various committee activities, the organization needs more money. It is for this reason...to insure that the outstanding service APIC now gives its membership does not wane for a lack of revenue...that a dues increase seemed not only logical, but imperative.

Larry L. Krug, President

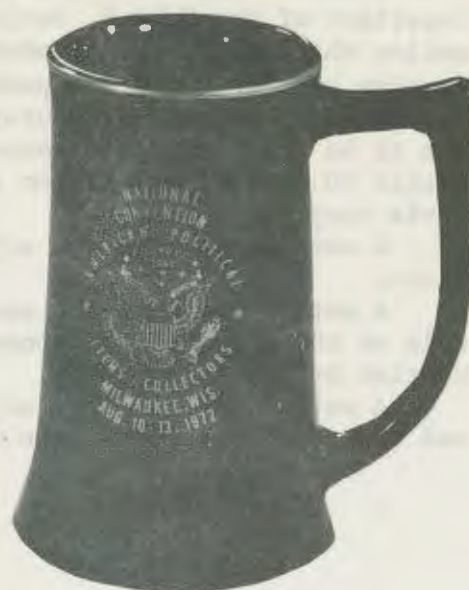
APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



1972 Convention Program



1972 Convention Badge



1972 Convention Mug



The Banquet Head Table, (left to right)
J. Doyle DeWitt, #25, Joe Brown, #95, Larry Krug, #714, Dr. Olson,
Gene McGreevy, #137, Rev. Herb Loomis, #1352, Chick Harris, #139,
& John W. Barkley, #2.



A portion of Joe Brown's Display, #95

Photos by Rich Kienlen; Bob Means, and Tom French (The Political Collector).

RECIPIENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S AWARDS.

(Mrs. Lois Rathbone, #328, was not present to accept her award).



Sam Pressman, #2383



Joe Brown #95, & Pres. McGreevy, #137



Pres. McGreevy & "Godfather" Doyle DeWitt



Kenton Broyles, #129, Bob Sterling, #173 & Pres. McGreevy, #137



Chick Harris, #139

PHOTOS OF CONVENTION EXHIBITORS.



Steven E. Biggs, #2536



Leroy Blommaert, #489



David L. Castaldi, #1183



Michael Dively, #54 & Jerry Roe, #501



Mrs. Agnes Gay, #7



Ceil & Chick Harris, #139

PHOTOS OF CONVENTION EXHIBITORS.



Webster T. Haven, #131



James F. Harrington, #2738



Ivan E. Imm, #736



Harry E. Jagodzinski, #2689



Elmer R. Koppelman, #490



Larry L. Krug, #714

PHOTOS OF CONVENTION EXHIBITORS.



William D. Hutchins, #774



Edward Mitchell,



Dr. & Mrs. Bob Laff, #1445



Jack Putman, #5



Gene McCreery, #137

PHOTOS OF CONVENTION EXHIBITORS.



Charles F. Robinson, #515



Stewart A. Weisz, #1580



John Gibson, Sr. #240, Lynn Griffith, #229,
Jeffrey Rossi, #851 and John Gibson, Jr. #819.



James S. Watson, #1040

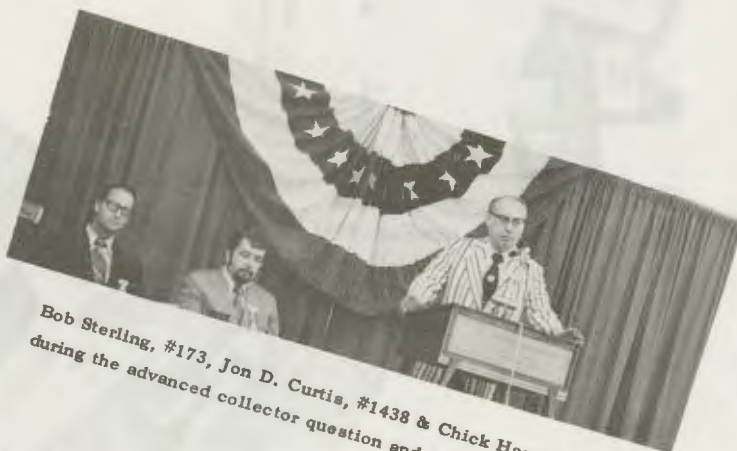


L. David Yates, #1592 & Bradley Yates, #1856

PHOTOS OF CONVENTION EVENTS.



Dr. Olson, Toastmaster McGreevy & Rev. Herb Loomis



Bob Sterling, #173, Jon D. Curtis, #1438 & Chick Harris, #139 during the advanced collector question and answer session.



"Trader" Bob Sell. & a lot of goodies, #363



Auctioneer Ken Broyles in action.

A small quantity of 1972 Convention Badges with the large blue and gold enamel APIC emblem (medallion), and the beautiful black and gold ceramic mug may be purchased. The badges are \$2.50 each and the mugs \$3.50 each, post-paid. They are great souvenirs, gifts or a fine present to give or to receive. The supply is limited--send check to APIC MAILINGS, 6319 Tholozan ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63109.....

APICommentary • by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

With the election, APIC activity has peaked. Throughout the country there are displays, write-ups and photos of political Americana -- and political Americana collectors. If you're involved or have some news, let us know and we'll spread the word.

WORD TO THE WISE DEPT.: If interviewed by a newspaper, make every effort to see that the reporter gets HIS facts straight. Case in point is a clipping from a prominent, nationally-known newspaper sent in by Walter McMahon (#262) which opens with the following: "Ever since a group of George Washington's supporters handed out shiny brass buttons inscribed "GW," all our Presidents have used campaign buttons..." We count four errors in those 21 words. Tch! Tch!

Frank Lavin (#2757) reports that the Universal Party has nominated Gabriel Green for President and Daniel Fry for veep. They have issued a 1-1/2" celluloid pin, bumper sticker, party platform, etc., and Green's address is P. O. Box 84, Northridge, Calif. 91324. Frank also reports considerable activity from headquarters of other third parties. Much obliged, Frank, for the info.

Bob Blay (#2678) sends a clipping from the Los Angeles Times which demonstrates how NOT to collect: someone slipped a note under the door of Republican headquarters demanding four pins or they'd blow the headquarters up. Sick, sick, sick.

John Houde (#2147) displayed over 300 political tabs as well as his McArthur collection in July at the main branch of the Oak Park, Illinois library.

Region I Vice President Web Haven (#131) received a write-up in Syracuse's "Roaming with Brohmann" column on his McGovern-Eagleton pins...Harry Mazadoorian (#2580) displayed his collection at a voter registration drive at Central Connecticut State College...George C. Roberts (#1542), Associate Professor of Political Science at Indiana University Northwest, taught a contemporary political problems course on "The 1972 Presidential Election"...Clinton I. Winslow (#787) has been busy. First of all, Clinton authored a feature article on political items for the Baltimore News American complete with full color cover photo. Then, he exhibited his collection in the Goucher College library...Steve Bibler (#138) received editorial mention and photographic coverage on his collection in the Oregonian. You're looking great, Steve...Carl Toepel (#525) was the subject of a story in the Sheboygan Press under the headline "Toepels Watch History in the Making." Carl and his sister flew down to the GOP National Convention with tickets for good seats...The house organ of the East Ohio Gas Co. recently carried a splendid write-up and picture of Bill Bruce (#528). In addition, Bill spoke and displayed his collection before the Ashtabula Exchange Club.

The Sunday, October 29 issue of The New York Times carried a story about Political Americana and the collection of A.P.I.C. Director, David J. Freint, #1365. A portion of Dave's collection will be on display at the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum on the Avenue of the Americas near 50th Street from 10:00 to 5:00, Tuesday through Saturday, now through the Inauguration.

Steven L. Walters, #304, has presented several interesting talks before groups in the upper peninsula of Michigan, and the Thursday, October 26 issue of the St. Ignace Republican News had a fine story about his collection.

Charles F. Robinson, #575, sent an interesting clipping telling that Minnesota will have seven parties on its '72 ballot -- the Republican, Democratic, Industrial Government (Socialist Labor), Socialist Workers, Communist, American, and Peoples.

Thanks to A.P.I.C. Director, Jerry D. Roe, #501, for sending an interesting article on the Michigan State Historical Museum exhibit, "Campaigning in America," which opened on October 10. How about that 6" Hughes button!! Jerry is also the "Chief Friend of Chester Alan Arthur," for he originated the active group to perpetuate the memory of one of our most unappreciated Presidents, Chester Alan Arthur. Arthur with a real unsavory record of performance in minor offices and appointments and a rather shoddy performance as Vice President, made a complete change upon ascending to the Presidency upon the death of President Garfield, and Jerry and the group are seeing that he gets proper recognition. A great job, Jerry.

APICOMMENTARY, concluded.

Frank H. Trolle, #1390, has been busy -- he has displayed at the Hyannis Cooperative Bank, an AARP Hobby Show and another in Florida. He's also had a feature with photo in the Sunday, Sept. 17th, Cape Cod Standard Times.

Armin Glattstein, #11, had a nice write up and photo of his collection in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on Sunday, July 9, 1972.

Bob Fratkin, #793 was interviewed on Voice of America discussing what campaign buttons are, how used in our campaign and how collectors preserve history thru APIC. He was also interviewed on CBS Washington News along with a portion of his collection, which has been displayed at its Woman's National Democratic Club -- the photo shown was taken in front of the collection during a reception for Mrs. McGovern. The McGovern's are attempting to obtain a complete collection of McGovern items to donate to a historical society and Bob is project director.



Eleanor McGovern with Susan & Bob Fratkin, #793

The September 1972 issue of Dows publication, CORRALL featured a fine story and photos of the collection of Mrs. Pearl Alperstein, #298 (our veep of region #4)...The Gulf Oil magazine, PEOPLE IN ACTION ran an interesting article about the collection of Jim K. Hartman, #2403, which included photos of Jim and part of his collection.....The Gateway to the West Chapter of the APIC was asked by Farm & Home Savings for a display to be set up in their lobby--members Frank (Mox) Bieler, #1573 and George McGrath, #1204 did the honors.....Thanks to the many APICers who took the time and effort to write about the many advertisements appearing in the newspapers and magazines offering sets of button reproductions (brummagem).....Gary E. Myerscough, #1575, has appeared on KCMT-TV in Alexandria, Minnesota with a portion of his collection, and had special viewings for the students of both Alexandria and Wadena.

The APIC thanks Mrs. Paula Cobb for her gift of the small supply of the 1964 booklets prepared by her late husband, J. Harold Cobb, #201, entitled, ADDITIONAL FACTS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON INAUGURAL BUTTONS AND MEDALETTS 1789-1793. This limited supply is being offered APIC members for 50¢ each from APIC MAILINGS, 6319 Tholozan, St. Louis, Mo. 63109.

Special thanks are also in order to Joseph W. Brown, #95 and the Association Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, for supplying each member with a copy of the outstanding booklet, THE PEOPLES CHOICE, which is enclosed with this issue of the KEYNOTER. This is a fine contribution to Political Americana research.....Joe's outstanding collection which is so well presented, and was on display at our National Convention, was again on display for one week at the Association Life offices in downtown Milwaukee and students from all over Milwaukee were bussed in to see the display.

Several presentations on, 'The Corelation of Political Americana, American Industry, and Antiques', were made by U. I. Chick Harris, #139, before civic groups in the St. Louis area--an item from each campaign was displayed and related to the times.

A feature of the October 29, 1972 NATIONAL ENQUIRER was a story about Charles McSorley, #38, but centered mostly on the dollar aspect of collecting, rather than the enjoyment and thrill of acquiring an item. (Editors note - so many feature writers want to write everyone as being a collector for the \$\$\$\$ rather than the enjoyment of collecting.)

1972 MINOR PARTY NEWS, .by Joe Wasserman, #2722.

American Party - In August, 1972, the American Party Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, nominated two John Birchers as their candidates for national office, lame duck Congressman John Schmitz and Tennessee publisher Thomas J. Anderson.

This party was on the ballot in more states than any other third party, largely as a result of an automatic ballot status given to it because of the large George Wallace vote in 1968.

They issued a 1 1/2" litho names button, a tab, and local headquarters in Wisconsin issued quite a variety of 1 3/4" buttons, including the slogan one, "when your out of Schmitz, your out of gear." (see photo)



Prohibition Party - The Prohibition Party has fielded candidates in the last twenty-five presidential elections. In 1892, the Prohibitionists polled 271,000 votes, but their political clout has been on the wane. In 1968, their candidates received only 14,500 votes.

In June, 1971, the National Prohibition Convention in Wichita, Kansas, nominated Earle Harold Munn, Sr. as its standard bearer and Marshall Uncapher as his running mate. E. Harold Munn is the only man in the 102 year history of the Prohibition Party to be named three times as its Presidential nominee.

This party has issued a jugate and a single picture button.

Liberal Party of New York - The Liberal Party has issued a pink and white 1 3/8" litho "Vote Liberal - McGovern Shriver". As usual the party supported the Democratic candidates and were on the New York ballot in Row D, the fourth row.

Socialist Workers Party - The Socialist Workers Party was established in 1938, and they have run a candidate for President in every election since 1948. Its best showing was in 1968 when their nominee polled somewhat under 60,000 votes. He was on the ballot in 19 states.

In September, 1971, the Socialist Workers Party selected Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley to lead their ticket.

This Party has issued both single picture buttons of Jenness and Pulley and "Make Your First Vote Count," "Vote Socialist Workers in '72," "Capitalism Fouls Things Up," "Black Control of the Black Community," "Raza Si Guerra No" buttons. They have also issued single picture posters of Jenness and Pulley.

Communist Party - In 1971, the Communist Party nominated Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner as their ticket in the '72 elections. In previous elections, anti-communist election laws have kept them off the ballot in many states, but many of these laws are under challenge in the courts. This litigation should assure the Communist Party ballot status in several states.

This party has issued a 3" jugate button and a jugate poster, as well as a smaller names button. (a 1 3/4" jugate is not official issue.)

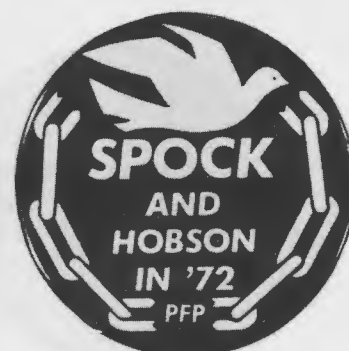
The New Party - A group supporting the candidacy of Ralph Nader issued a bumper sticker, but no further information could be obtained. A silver and black "NEW PARTY" button was being distributed at the People's Party Convention in St. Louis, but this was undoubtedly by some of the 1968 New Party supporters.

MINOR PARTY NEWS, concluded.

Socialist Labor Party - (Industrial Government) The Socialist Labor Party was founded in 1890. They have fielded candidates in successive presidential elections since 1892. In 1968, the vote for their nominees reached an all-time high of 52,588. They were on the ballot in 13 states.

In April, 1972, the Socialist Labor Party's National Convention in Detroit, Michigan, nominated Louis Fisher as its presidential candidate and Genevieve Gunderson as his running mate.

It has been the policy of the Socialist Labor Party not to focus on personalities. As a result, their campaign items will not picture or name their candidates. This party has issued a party button bumper sticker and poster. (see photo)



Universal Party - The Universal Party has nominated Gabriel Green as their standard bearer; his running mate is Daniel Fry. Mr. Green is not newly come to the political arena. He was the nominee of the Outer Space Party in 1960. See photo of names button.

People's Party - (and Peace & Freedom Party - California) In November, 1971, the People's Party Convention in Dallas, Texas, nominated Dr. Benjamin Spock and Julius Hobson as their provisional candidates. This was only so the party could achieve ballot status in several states that required the names of candidates before the People's Party Convention in July, 1972, in St. Louis. At this convention there was a mini-debate on whether or not to support George McGovern, but the Spock-Hobson ticket was confirmed.

The party has issued a 'party' button with slogans, and had a names button, but these were in limited supply and have said they would not be replenished. The Peace and Freedom Party of California is one of the People's Party's strongest proponents and they have issued several names buttons, (see photo).

Libertarian Party - A new political party, the Libertarian Party was founded this year. They believe that an individual has a right to control his own life without interference from the State. They believe an individual has a right to do anything he wishes, as long as it does not interfere with the rights of another individual. Further, the state should have a monopoly on the use of force, but should only use it to protect the rights of its citizens.

On June 18, 1972, at the National Convention in Denver, Dr. John Hospers, Chairman of the University of Southern California School of Philosophy, and Mrs. Tonie Nathan, a radio-TV producer were chosen as the party standard bearers. The party has issued a names button, bumper sticker, pamphlets and a publication. (see photo, page 33)

Conservative Party of New York - The Conservative Party has issued two, orange and black celluloid buttons (1 1/4") supporting their candidates, Nixon and Agnew. The one is quite unusual as the slogan is "12 more years - Nixon and Agnew - Vote Col C", the other is "Nixon "C" Agnew".

Bureaucratic Party - This is a spoof campaign, as Dr. James H. Boren, a former professor and chief aide to a US Senator and a senior foreign service reserve officer, has nominated himself for President. He is using humor as a weapon to expose government red tape and has offered the following Bureaucratic guidelines, "When in charge, ponder - when in trouble, delegate - when in doubt, mumble". He has had a button and bumper sticker made.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS.

A new feature of this column will be a calendar of forth coming meetings of the various Chapters. This should be a help to those who are scheduling, especially the 'regional type' meetings which attract members from all parts of the country.

1973 CALENDAR:

JANUARY: 28 (1PM) Greater Chicago Chapter, Second Presbyterian Church, 3000 S. Michigan.
FEBRUARY: 9 (8PM) Gateway-to-the-West Chapter (St. Louis) Farm & Home Bldg, Webster Groves.
MARCH: 2&3 (Eve, AM & Afternoon) Michigan Chapter at Holiday Inn, Howell, Mich.
APRIL: 1 (1PM) Wisconsin Chapter, time and place to be announced.
29 (1PM) Greater Chicago Chapter, Second Presbyterian Church, South of Loop.
MAY: 4&5 (AM, PM, AM, AFT) Connecticut Regional, Holiday Inn, Meriden, Connecticut.
11 (8PM) Gateway-to-the-West Chapter (St. Louis) Location indefinite.

In the next issue, this calendar will be greatly expanded, as other chapters tell us of their long range meeting plans, chapter secretaries please send notices to KEYNOTER editor.) Thanks to Ferd O'Brein who had handled the Chapter News for quite some time.....

GATEWAY TO THE WEST CHAPTER met on Friday Evening, September 8 for its fall meeting. Many members who had attended the National Convention had some duplicate 72's, and it was an evening of swapping buttons and stories of the Convention. A lot of new collectors are expected at our next meeting to be held on Friday, Evening, December 8, 1972.

EMPIRE CHAPTER - The First Methodist Church in Auburn, New York was the scene of the fall meeting of the Empire Chapter on Saturday, October 7, 1972. A fine turnout enjoyed the luncheon, meeting and a tour of the William H. Seward Home, arranged by member Ken Wright. Mrs. Agnes T. Gay, Secretary.

OHIO CHAPTER - The Imperial House North, Dayton, Ohio was the location of the fall meeting of the Ohio Chapter. Friday evening, October 6 and Saturday, October 7, were filled with the swapping of political americana and friendly chatter. Watch the next KEYNOTER for news of the spring meeting. Al Anderson, President.

GREATER CHICAGO CHAPTER - The windy city buzzed with member enthusiasm on Sunday, October 8, when the Second Presbyterian Church was the scene of the fall meeting. A lot of 72 items were swapped and plans made for a spring meeting as well as a possible 'regional' for this summer. Leroy Bloemmert, Secretary.

CAPITAL METROPOLITAN CHAPTER - A fine group of members from the Washington, DC area met at the home of Bob Fratkin on Sunday October 8, for their fall swap and sell meeting.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER - The Michigan APIC Chapter met at Lincoln Inn, south of Detroit, in Lincoln Park on Friday night, November 17 and on Saturday morning and afternoon, November 18. The theme of the meeting was swapping and buying 1972 campaign items, such as was done in 1968, when Humphrey and Nixon items were the center of attraction. In attendance were three couples from Ohio; the Boone's from Lorain, the Huff's from Dayton, and the Hardman's from Amherst. A fine luncheon was served at noon on Saturday, and plans were made for three meetings in 1973; the first of which will be at the Holiday Inn near Howell, Michigan on Friday and Saturday, March 2 and 3. The fifty who attended our fall meeting, invite you to be with us in March. Edwin E. Puls, President.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER - The sixteenth semi-annual meeting of the APIC's first chapter met in Madison at the Wisconsin Historical Society, with James Watson as host. A special display of political Americana was the highlight of the day, with '72 items being swapped and purchased by the enthusiastic collectors. Ivan Imm was reelected President and Jim Watson has taken over the Secretaries duties from Jack Putman. There was much discussion regarding the dealings of a Robert M. Dodds, who had used a Fond du Lac box number, and failed to deliver items which had been ordered, but did cash the checks. His APIC application has been rejected, and his current where-abouts are unknown. The next meeting is April 1, 1973. James Watson, Chapter Secretary.

EDITORIALIZING with 'Chick'

WHAT SHOULD YOU INCLUDE IN YOUR COLLECTION? The APIC considers an item as having been made prior to the election as a legitimate campaign item, but due to the rash of collect- or or unofficial buttons being produced, many collectors are greatly concerned about the effect of such on our hobby and many are not collecting other than items known to have been distributed by the party or an official party organization. The APIC has encouraged the collection of 'official' items and from the opinions expressed at our National Convention, it seems a majority favor this approach. The next issue of the KEYNOTER will feature photos and descriptions of as many items as are known, that are 'official', and which are 'unofficial'. It must be each collectors decision as to what he wishes to include in his collection. With this issue of the KEYNOTER, your 1973 dues envelope is included--won't you please add one additional bit of information in the upper right hand corner, tell us what you will collect for 1972 - OFFICIAL or BOTH OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL. We'll publish the results of the vote in the next issue.

THE MC GOVERN-EAGLETON BUTTONS

Many collectors have written asking for help in determining which McG-E buttons they should include in their collections. Every day new varieties seem to be cropping up, but which are the good and which are the BRUMMAGEM? Facts have been elusive, as to who made certain ones, in what quantity and when? These are the only facts I have been able to obtain: N. G. Slater Corp., had made prior to the withdrawal a 1 1/2" r/w/b, celluloid, with stars on a white center field; they also had a 3 1/2" jugate, COME HOME AMERICA - MCGOVERN (star) EAGLETON, these had a silver colored metal back. So many of both varieties have been offered by various companies and individuals, that one must wonder if additional runs have not been made. A 1 3/4" jugate, same variety as above, has appeared and was not known to be available before withdrawal. Greenduck (union bug #90) had made 50,000 dark blue and white, names buttons, 1 3/8" lithos prior to withdrawal--the owner was quoted by a news service as saying that he would be making re-runs--this button has not appeared in quantity so possibly due to the APIC member correspondence they received as a result of this release, they decided not to rerun, we will try to get verification. Votes Unlimited, the official Democratic Party supplier, has a 1 1/8" litho names pin in light blue and white, also names lapel tabs--supposedly one party obtained all of the tabs but the buttons went to several sources and have appeared frequently. If reruns have not been made, these would all be legitimate items. There were also some 'names' ball point pens and wooden pencils made, as well as 'names' balloons.

The items listed in this next group were issued before the withdrawal but were not 'official' party issue. A 1 3/4" celluloid, white, with TOM WHO? in blue, and EAGLETON in red, with union bug at six o'clock (bottom)--this pin was made in limited quantity by a Missouri non-collector and distributed to friends of Eagleton. California Political Items Company had some 22 McGov-Eagleton pins, mostly jugates in 1 1/4", made prior to the withdrawal and none were ordered by official party groups. Additional items have appeared on recent CPIC lists and nothing is known of their origin or date of issue.

Many other McGovern-Eagleton buttons have appeared, but no facts have been obtained--should any member have 'facts' regarding any, either legitimate or Brummagem, please state the facts, stating source, manufacturer, and substantiate dates of order, delivery etc. All factual information will be published in the next issue of the KEYNOTER.

Any members wishing a copy of the new APIC CONSTITUTION should send a request to APIC MAILINGS, 6319 THOLOZAN, St. Louis, Missouri 63109. The new Constitution will be included as a part of the 1973 roster book.....

Edwin E. Puls, #53, Chairman of the 1973 PRICE GUIDE Committee, reports that he has heard from the nine members of the Committee and that he expects the revised guide to be ready for distribution with the next KEYNOTER.

B R U M M A G E M *

by Sam Pressman, 2000 Lee Road., Cleveland, OH. 44118.

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

It might be well to define, once again, the terms that are used in this column:

FANTASY: An item that did not exist at the time of the campaign it purports to represent. An example would be a celluloid pinback of any pre-1896 campaign, or the 1952 Church of God, one inch celluloid pin back 'names' button.

REPRODUCTION: An item made in similitude to a genuine piece. This category
FOGERY: is the most bothersome to collectors because most such items
REPLICA: are deceptively similar to actual campaign items. Frequently,
RERUN: however, reproductions are made from materials that differ from
COPY: the original pieces; a genuine item may have been a celluloid button, but the BRUMMAGEM may appear in lithograph form or vice versa. Reproductions can best be ferreted out by comparing a suspect item with one which is genuine.

The APIC is assembling a complete set of 1972 BRUMMAGEM pieces for reference purposes. The set will be displayed at our meetings, in order for members to see what has been made. All members are invited to donate BRUMMAGEM items, but before sending the items check the following pages to see if it is already pictured--if not send a description to me. I will check the file and should you have an item not previously listed, I will ask that you send so the membership can be alerted. All contributions will be acknowledged in this column.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT THE URGENCY OF THE HOBBY PROTECTION LEGISLATION. The Halpern Bill died in the last Congress, but had more support than any previous attempt to get reproductions of all kinds identified, in some manner that they are reproductions, and the year that they have been manufactured. THERE IS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT TO WRITE YOUR NEW CONGRESSMAN, ASKING HIM TO SPONSOR OR SUPPORT SUCH LEGISLATION IN THE NEW CONGRESS.

1972 BRUMMAGEM BUTTONS: Please reread the first full paragraph of the President's Message, page 4, on Crackerbarrel and other current issues of reproduction buttons. It is hoped that you have not ordered sets, as such only encourages future endeavors. The many, many of you who wrote the APIC regarding the various magazine and newspaper advertisements of the BRUMMAGEM sets, attest to the concern we all should have, over such material. It is impossible to stop such practices and it can be seen that the 1972 issues are much better identified as reproductions than had been the case in previous years. Undoubtedly the protests voiced by the APIC and YOU, have helped. Be sure you can identify the BRUMMAGEM and you know where to look for the identifying markings--some unscrupulous dealers will be removing the rim identifications and possibly rusting or adding old papers to the backs of those, such as the Crackerbarrel issue. Be sure you let every dealer who is handling BRUMMAGEM, know that you know, and voice your disapproval, alerting your collection friends as well. It takes collective action to discourage all forms of BRUMMAGEM and deception. Be sure you only use such items in your collection when they are properly labelled and identified as not valid material. On the pages following, we are picturing the Brummagem we have been able to obtain and have noted especially the markings or absence of markings you should be watching for.

BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

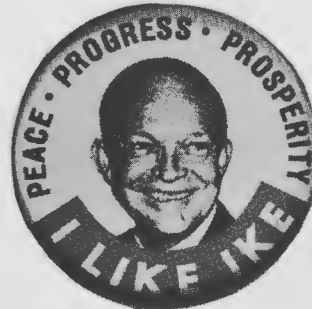
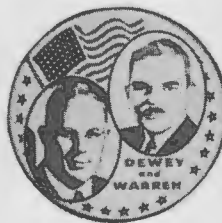
THE CRACKERBARREL SET (page 1 of 2) are all colorful lithos (design painted on tin). (This is the same set, but much better identified as reproductions, that Kleenex offered in 1968, with two 1972 buttons added). Note the lower left hand button, this is the reverse (back) showing the identification--if only their advertising had been as factual--the APIC has never endorsed the issuance of Brummagem.



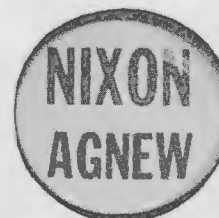
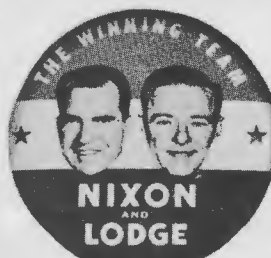
All buttons pictured
were originally issued
only in celluloid.....

BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

THE CRACKERBARREL SET (page 2 of 2) are all colorful lithos (designs painted on tin). (This is the same set, but much better identified as reproductions, that Kleenex offered in 1968, with two 1972 buttons added). Note the lower left hand button, this is the reverse (back) showing the identification--if only their advertising had been as factual--the APIC has never endorsed the issuance of Brummagem.



X

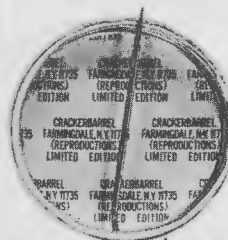


X

X

X

All pictured were originally issued in celluloid, unless identified with an X, below the button.....



reverse (back of button)



X



BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

THE AMERICAN OIL CO. (AMOCO) (STANDARD) SET (page 1 of 2) are all colorful lithos (designs painted on tin). These reproductions are identified as follows: on top curl (at 12 o'clock) the candidates name and year (McKinley 1896), on bottom curl at 6 o'clock, A-O-1972-1 (through 38). Be extremely cautious of this set, as it is easy to remove this identification and not seriously deface the button. All pictured were originally issued in celluloid, unless identified with white circle below the button--those so identified were lithos.



BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

THE AMERICAN OIL CO. (AMOCO) (STANDARD) SET, (page 2 of 2) are all colorful lithos (designs painted on tin). These reproductions are identified as follows: on top curl (at 12 o'clock) the candidates name and year (ROOSEVELT 1904), on bottom curl (at 6 o'clock), A-O-1972-1 (through 38). Be extremely cautious of this set, as it is easy to remove this identification and not seriously deface the button. All pictured were originally issued in celluloid, unless identified with white circle below the button--those so identified were lithos.



BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

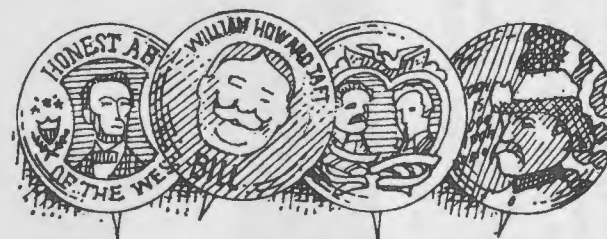
THE SEAGRAMS SEVEN CROWN SET OF POLITICAL TABS:

This set of nine tabs, pictured on the display shown below, is identified with the Seagrams ad on the reverse (back of tab). (Note the drawing of the actual size of the tabs, and a less than actual size reverse (with ad).



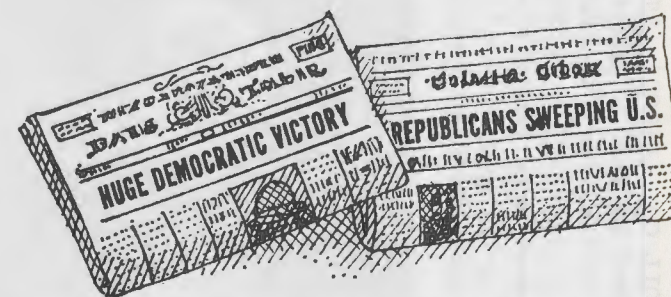
GOLDEN WEST S & L (N. Calif) ITEMS:

The four buttons were part of a set of fantasy buttons, issued in 1968 by Art Fair. It is not known if these are the same well made and colorful 2" celluloids. Will report more information on newspapers in the next BRUMMAGEM section.



Free Old-Time Political Buttons

Abe Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Bill Taft—imagine wearing these buttons from great campaigns. Authentic replicas. Pick your favorite.



Free Front Pages From Old Elections

G.O.P. Sweep! Democratic Landslide! Republican Cliffhanger! Demo Upset! Free reprints of famous election day front pages from local newspapers. Full size. Handsome to use as posters and decorations.

BRUMMAGEM, (brum'ajem) noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

THE U. S. BORAX SET OF 25 BUTTONS:



**SPECIAL
COLLECTOR'S
ITEM**



FOR \$2.50 WE'LL SEND YOU 25 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS MOUNTED ON VELOUR IN A HANDSOME WALL PLAQUE. CONTAINS ALL 19 BUTTONS IN THE OFFER ABOVE. **PLUS 6 FAMOUS LOSERS.** YOU'LL GET ALFRED E. SMITH, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, ALFRED E. LONDON, WENDELL WILLKIE, THOMAS E. DEWEY, ADLAI E. STEVENSON AND THAT SMUG FEELING THAT ONLY COMES WITH HIND-SIGHT. MAKES A TERRIFIC GIFT.

☆☆ EVERY PRESIDENT FOR THE LAST 100 YEARS,

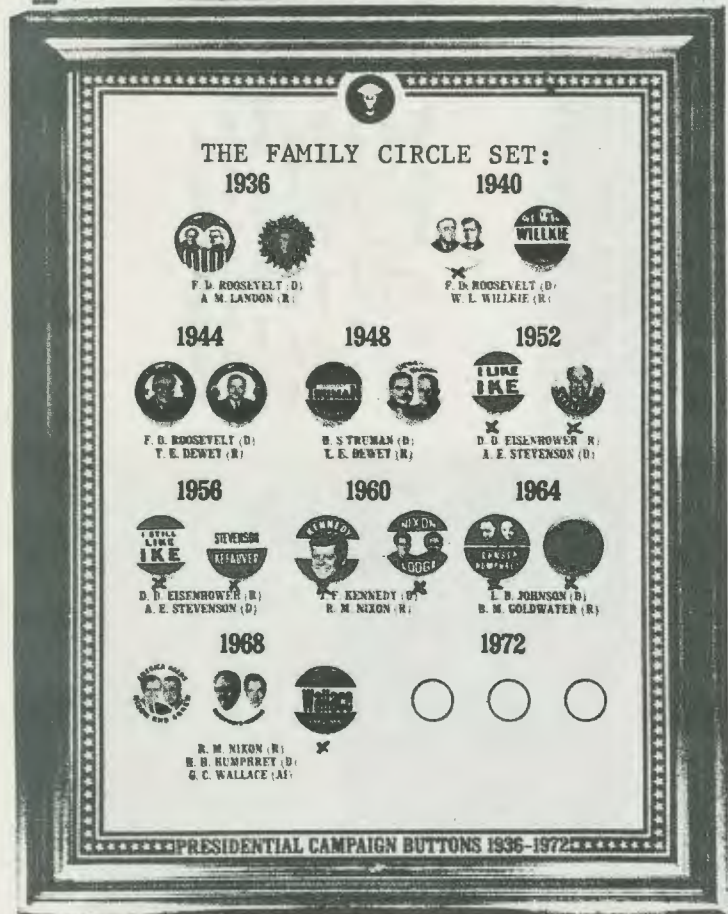
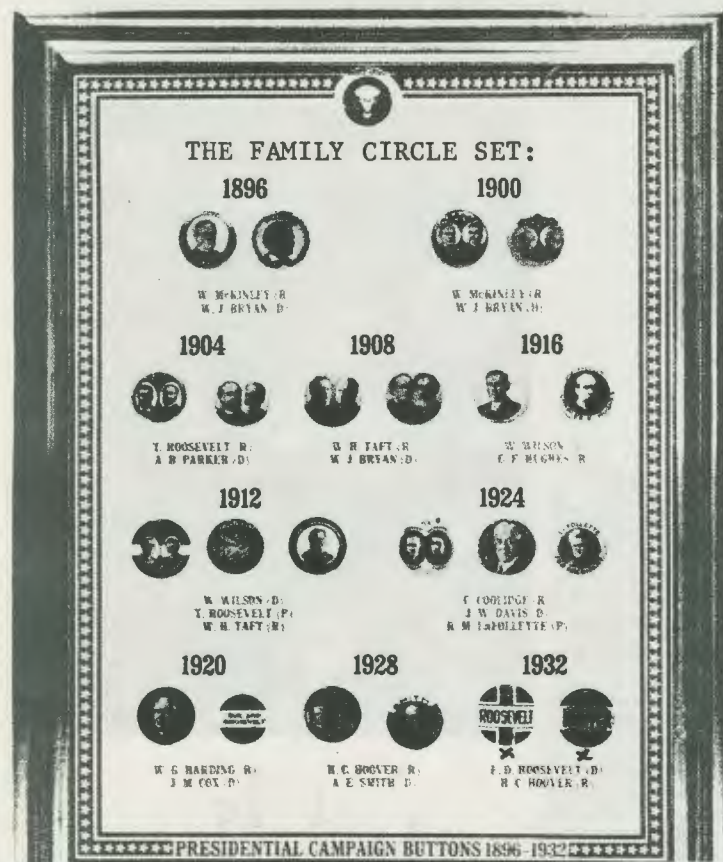
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF 20 MULE TEAM PRODUCTS' 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AND GET IN ON THIS UNIQUE OFFER: FOR \$1 WE'LL SEND YOU THIS COLLECTION OF 19 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS.

THESE ARE AUTHENTIC FULL-SIZE, FULL-COLOR REPLICAS OF ACTUAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS-- ONE FOR EVERY PRESIDENT IN THE LAST 100 YEARS. WEAR ANY ONE OF THEM AND CAMPAIGN FOR A SURE WINNER.

THE U. S. BORAX SET (25 litho full color buttons). These are marked reproduction on the curl, and will easily deceive-- so be very careful. Larger photos and more complete details will be included with the next Brummagem feature.



BRUMMAGEM, (noun, a worthless and showy thing.)
 Watch for and beware of these reproductions.
 Originals were celluloid, unless marked with X.



START YOUR OWN CAMPAIGN BUTTON COLLECTION

Like this

Our collection contains 41 reproductions of the original buttons that have been worn in every election year since 1896. It all started back when William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan were battling for the Presidency. That was the first year Americans the country over began wearing those little round buttons to indicate their choice of the candidates. In addition to the major Republican and Democratic candidates, there are buttons for third party candidates — Teddy Roosevelt in 1912, Bob LaFollette in 1924, George Wallace in 1968. Included with the collection are two 9"x12", red-white-and-blue cards on which to mount the buttons. Each card indicates by illustration where to place each button. There's also a place for the 1972 candidates. A pair of hand-leafed, silver lacquer frames is available to display the collection. The buttons make a handsome wall hanging. They'll also come in handy when you want to recall who ran against whom in years gone by. Created by Liberty Mint. Use coupon below to order.



Actual Size

Teaneck, N.J.
 Please send the following items in the quantity indicated. [Canada: Add \$1 for each item.]

QUANTITY	ITEM	TOTAL PRICE
—	Campaign Buttons Kit (includes set of 2 cards and 41 buttons), \$5.98 each set	\$ _____
—	Pair of frames, 9 3/4" x 12 1/2", \$12.98 (for two)	\$ _____

I enclose (total amount)\$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

PLEASE PRINT

ANNOUNCING THE APIC SPRING 1973 MAIL BID AUCTION

APIC AUCTION RULES for those members offering items:

1. APIC members may offer one authentic political item or lot only (a group of items for a single bid is considered as one lot). It is the Committee's hope that the items offered will be of good quality and desirable material, since we must limit the number accepted due to membership size. Reasonable minimums may be set, but no one may bid on their own lot. The Committee reserves the right to reject any item or lot and to change or clarify the description in any way.
2. The item or lot must be described as accurately and fully as possible on the form below or a copy thereof. Condition of the item is of great importance, and anything which would detract from its value, must be stated. Please use the DeWitt, King, Satterlee, or APIC numbers if known. Members will be sent the auction list around June 1, 1973.
3. Entry form to include \$1.00 to cover auction costs. There is no other fee.
4. DO NOT SEND ITEMS TO THE AUCTION COMMITTEE, only a full and accurate description. Offeree agrees to ship prepaid and insured (or guarantees delivery) of the item, after receipt of formal notification from the Auction Committee, and receipt of the full bid price from the successful bidder.
5. It is agreed that the highest bid, at a small increase over the second high bid, will take the item, as determined by the Auction Committee.
6. Offeree further agrees to refund the full purchase price of the item offered if said item is not as described. A copy of all correspondence requesting such refunds, must be sent to the Auction Committee so that a decision, binding on both parties, may be made.
7. APIC Auction Committee will publish prices realized, in the next KEYNOTER.
8. Closing date for submitting offers is May 10, 1973. DO NOT SEND ITEMS, only the description, on the form below to:

Jon D. Curtis, Chairman
APIC Auction Committee
1141 Stevens St.
W. DePere, Wisc. 54115

+++++

I agree to abide by the APIC Auction Rules, enclose \$1.00, and offer the following item or lot:

The Political Americana item is: _____

Description of item: _____

Signed

name

full address

APIC #

(Mail to: Jon D. Curtis, APIC Auction Committee, 1141 Stevens St., W. DePere, Wisc. 54115)
(closing date for lots offered is May 10, 1973)

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT

The problem of reproduction campaign buttons and other political items may soon be lessened...or even over. Although this session of Congress is just beginning, the Commerce and Finance Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has already had hearings on a hobby protection bill -- HR4678. This bill states that all reproduced collectables, either manufactured in or imported into this country (including political items), must be dated and stamped "reproduction." And this means not simply printing the word "reproduction," but actually stamping it into the material from which the item is produced.

The APIC has been extremely busy these past few weeks obtaining support for this bill and working toward moving it out of committee and getting it onto the floor. We are optimistic because support is indeed coming in...and because it is early in the session. Robert A. Fratkin, #793, has been instrumental in spearheading this whole effort for APIC.

But we also need your support. To help our hobby, PLEASE write and urge your local U.S. representative and two senators to back the hobby protection bill. Also, please write to the following three representatives showing your support for the bill:

Hon. Harley O. Staggers, W. Va.
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Hon. John E. Moss, Calif.
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Staggers:

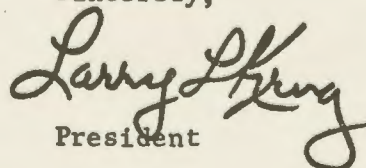
Dear Congressman Moss:

Hon. Bob Eckhardt, Texas
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Eckhardt:

Our hobby needs this law. Please sit down and write these six letters today. Ask your friends and colleagues to do the same. If you can send me carbon copies, it will be appreciated. If you know your congressman personally, or know someone on his staff, a phone call might be more appropriate. Thank you.

Sincerely,


President

Larry L. Krug, President
505 South Ardmore Avenue
Villa Park, Illinois 60181

Donald B. Coney, Secretary-Treasurer
66 Golf Street
Newington, Connecticut 06111

U. I. "Chick" Harris, Keynoter Editor
6223 Mardel Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63109